

9. He attaineth Peace into whom all desires flow as rivers flow into the ocean, which is filled with water but remaineth unmoved—not he who desireth desire,—(ii. 70.)

10. Surrendering themselves to insatiable desires, possessed with vanity, conceit and arrogance, holding evil ideas through delusion (they) engage in action with impure resolves.—(xvi. 10.)

11. Giving themselves over to unmeasured thought whose end is death, regarding the gratification of desires as the highest, feeling sure that this is all.—(xvi. 11.)

12. Held in bondage by a hundred ties of expectation, given over to lust and anger, they strive to obtain by unlawful means hoards of wealth for sensual enjoyments.—(xvi. 12.)

33. Bewildered by numerous thoughts, enmeshed in the web of delusion, addicted to the gratification of desire, they fall downwards into a foul hell.—(xvi. 16.)

13. Triple is the gate of this hell, destructive of the Self—lust, wrath and greed ; therefore let man renounce these three.—(xvi. 21.)

14. A man liberated from these three gates of darkness, O son of Kuntī, accomplished his own welfare and thus reacheth the highest goal.—(xvi. 22.)

15. By the delusion of the pairs of opposites, sprung from attraction and repulsion, O Bharata! all beings walk this universe wholly deluded, O Parantapa.—(vii. 27.) •

16. Brahma-Nirvana lies near to those who know themselves, who are disjoined from desire and passion, subdued in nature, of subdued thoughts.—(v. 26.)

17. Hoping for naught, his mind and

self controlled,
having abandoned all greed,
performing action by the
body alone, he doth not commit sin.—
(iv. 21.)

18. Whoso forsaketh all desires and
goeth onwards free
from yearnings, selfless and without
egoism—he goeth to
Peace.—(ii. 71.)